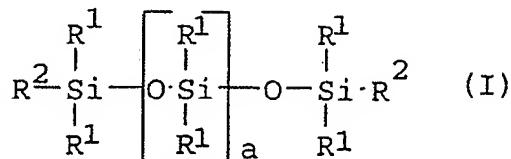


Patent claims:

1. A linear carboxy-functional organosiloxane compound of the general formula (I)



in which

a is from 1 to 200,

R¹ are identical or different aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radicals,

10 R² is -(Y)[O(C₂H₄)_b(R³)_bO]_c(C_dH_{2d}O)_e]fX,

where

Y is an (f + 1)-valent, optionally branched hydrocarbon radical having 3 to 12 C atoms,

15 b is from 1 to 3,

c is from 0 to 20,

d is from 2 to 4,

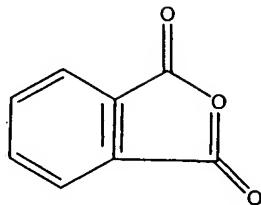
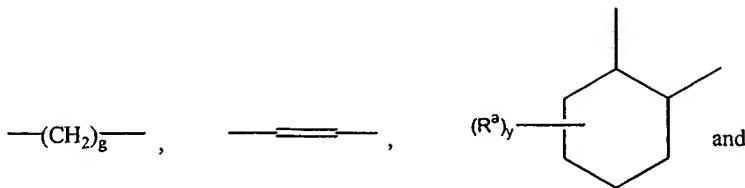
e is from 0 to 20,

f is from 1 to 4,

R³ is R¹,

20 X is C(O)-Z-CO₂H and

Z is a divalent hydrocarbon radical selected from the group consisting of



where

g is from 1 to 12;

R^a is alkyl; and

5 y is 0 to 4.

2. The linear carboxy-functional organosiloxane as claimed in claim 1, wherein the radical R² is a polyether radical comprising mixed blocks.

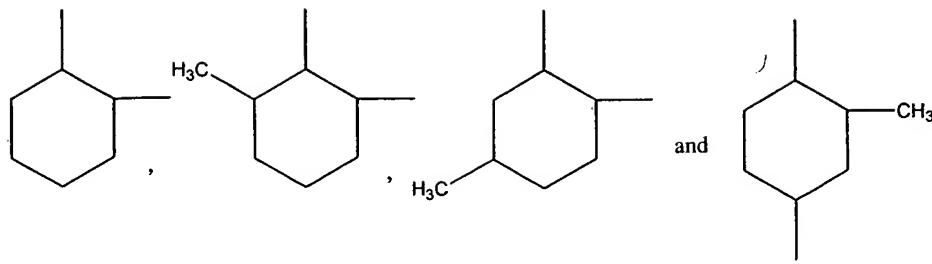
10 3. The linear carboxy-functional organosiloxanes a claimed in claim 1, wherein R¹ is a C₁-C₅ aliphatic hydrocarbyl group or a C₆ to C₁₂ aromatic group.

4. The linear carboxy-functional organosiloxane as claimed in claim 1, wherein R¹ is H and/or methyl.

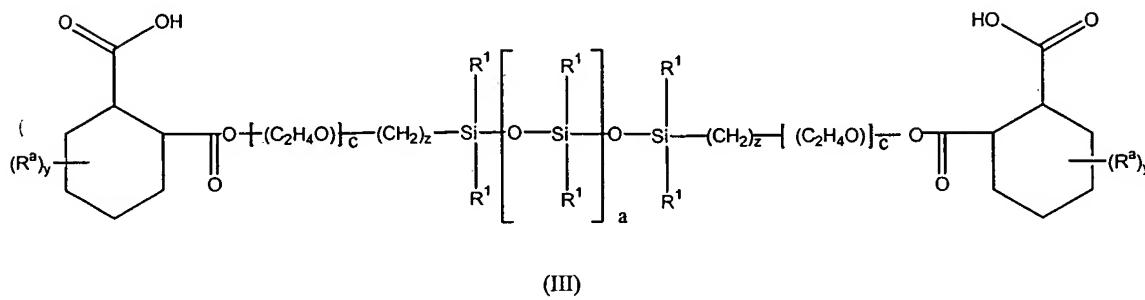
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5. The linear carboxy-functional organosiloxane as claimed in claim 1, wherein a has a value of from 10 to 150.

6. The linear carboxy-functional organosiloxane as claimed in claim 1, wherein z is



7. The linear carboxy-functional organosiloxane as claimed in claim 1 which has the formula



5

wherein

R^a is identical or different and is a C₁-C₄-alkyl radical,

R^1 is methyl;

a is from 1 to 150;

10 z is 3 to 12;

c is from 0 to 4; and

y is from 0 to 4.

- 15 8. The linear carboxy-functional organosiloxane as claimed in claim 7 wherein R^a is methyl and y is 1.

9. The linear carboxy-functional organosiloxane as claimed in claim 7 wherein

R^1 is CH₃;

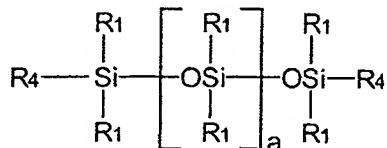
a is from 1 to 150;

20 z is 3 or 6; and

c is 0 or 4; and

y is 0.

10. A process for the preparation of linear carboxy-functional polysiloxanes as claimed in
claim 1, which comprises reacting hydroxy-functional siloxanes of the general
5 formula



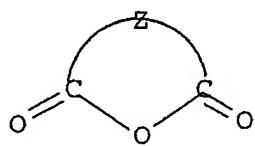
in which

- 10 a is from 1 to 200,
R¹ are identical or different aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radicals,
R⁴ is -(Y)[O(C₂H₄)_bO]_c(C_dH_{2d}O)_e]fH,

where

- 15 Y is an (n + 1)-valent, optionally branched hydrocarbon radical having 3
to 12 C atoms,
b is from 1 to 3,
c is from 0 to 20,
d is from 2 to 4,
e is from 0 to 20 and
20 f is from 1 to 4,

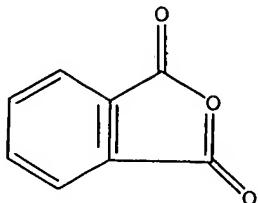
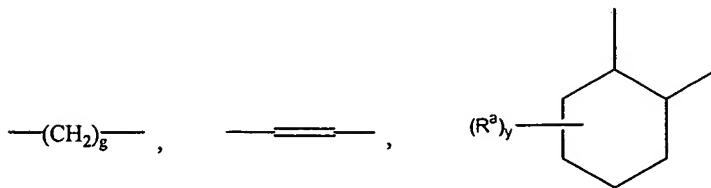
with organic carboxylic anhydrides of the general formula



25

in which

Z is a divalent hydrocarbon radical selected from the group consisting of



where

5 g is 1 to 12
R^a is alkyl;
y is 0 to 4.

11. A leather treatment formulation which comprises from about 0.01 to about 50.0% by weight, based upon total weight of the formulation, of at least one linear carboxy-functional polysiloxane as claimed in claim 1, a solvent, and optionally an additive.
12. The leather treatment formulation as claimed in claim 11, wherein the solvent is an aqueous solvent.
13. The leather treatment formulation according to claim 11 wherein the additive is an emulsifier, liquid paraffin or mineral oil.

14. The leather treatment formulation as claimed in claim 11 wherein the amount of carboxy-funtional polysiloxane is between about 0.01 to about 20% by weight.
- 5 15. A method for providing water repellancy to leather which comprises applying the leather treatment formulation as claimed in claim 11 to the surface of the the leather.